

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 2s. 3½d.
On Demand 2s. 5. 7-16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1891.)
Copyright 1917, by the Proprietors.

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.75.

June 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 91 " 71

June 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 78
Humidity " 90 " 86

7679 日三廿月四

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1917.

二拜禮 號二十月六年英曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS, 336 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Its Composition Announced.

London, June 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced the composition of the Irish Convention. He stated that the Government had thought to secure representatives of everyday life in Ireland, and had invited the County Councils and the Borough Councils to send their Chairmen. The Urban District Councils would be invited to select two representatives, and the churches would be represented by four Catholic Bishops, the Archbishop of Dublin and D. John Irwin, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. In addition the Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Belfast and Cork would be invited and there would be five representatives of Irish labour interests.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said Mr. Redmond and Lord Lansdale would be asked to select five representatives from their parties. Mr. O'Brien two of his followers, the Irish Peers two, and the Unionists of South Ireland five, while five places would be reserved for Sinn Féin. The Government itself would nominate from among leading Irishmen of all sections fifteen members of the Convention, the total number of which would be 101. The Government would prefer that the Convention should nominate its own Chairman, but it was prepared to nominate a Chairman and submit his name to the King for approval.

After Mr. Devlin had asked the Premier, as a preliminary to the Convention, which he said all hoped would succeed, to announce the release of the Sein Fein prisoners, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the deep sense of loss pervading the House at the death of Major Redmond, one of its best known, oldest and best-loved members. The Premier said he could not adequately express the sorrow they must feel at the fall of this lovable and chivalrous figure. Although above military age, Major Redmond voluntarily sought perils and privations with a cheerful courage. They would never forget the appeal he made on his last appearance in the House of Commons. He participated in some of the most bloody battles of the war, and looked worn and aged with privations that his years unfitted him to bear, and none could have challenged him if he had claimed that he had done his share.

THE ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

British Line Further Extended.

London, June 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the south of Ypres and to the east of Ephe, where we dispersed hostile assemblages.

We successfully raided to the south-west of La Bassée, damaging trenches and mine galleries.

We also raided to the east of Vermelles and to the south of Armentières.

We slightly advanced our line to the south of Messines.

More Artillery Activity.

London, June 11.

A French communique states that there is considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the north of the Somme and in the region of Cerny.

Another Push Coming?

London, June 11.

A German communique states that intense British artillery firing is spreading from Ypres.

Activity on Belgian Front.

London, June 11.

A message from Headquarters says the situation along the front of the first little bit of Belgium retrieved since 1914 remains one of most active artillery duelling. The enemy has brought up a number of fresh guns and is re-grepping his heavy guns. We are doing the same, and now have the advantage of position. It is estimated that the taking of Vimy Ridge cost five million shells and Messines six million.

The new pattern tanks were called upon to do little in the battle of the 7th inst., but they certainly manoeuvred in more perfect co-ordination with the movement of troops than ever before.

AWARD TO YORKSHIRE TEXTILE WORKERS.

London, June 12.

Sir George Asquith has awarded advances varying from fifty per cent. to thirty per cent. above pre-war rates to 190,000 Yorkshire textile workers. The operatives asked seventy per cent., but have accepted the awards. The application was a record in the wages movement of the textile trade.

THE DEADLOCK IN CHINA.

London, June 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that General Chang Fui, whom the President summoned to Peking, has arrived at Tientsin. He has sent a bodyguard of two thousand troops to Peking, and now says that he will come to Peking to mediate on certain conditions, including the immediate dissolution of Parliament, which the President has hitherto firmly refused. The situation is practically at a standstill.

BRITAIN AND GREECE.

London, June 11.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that steps were being taken to secure the control of the Thessalian harvest. He hoped to be able to make a statement on the Government's policy to Greece very shortly.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

LORD NORTHCLEFFE'S MISSION.

Why He is Going to the United States.

London, June 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding Lord Northcliffe's Mission to America, Lord Robert Cecil stated that in order to co-operate fully with the United States in the conduct of the war, several Missions representing a number of Government Departments had been for some time in America, and it is necessary that someone should be at the head of those Missions to revise and co-ordinate this work. Lord Northcliffe had undertaken this work, which is not in any sense diplomatic.

Lord Northcliffe Arrives.

London, June 11.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that Lord Northcliffe has arrived at an Atlantic port.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

London, June 10.

President Wilson's message to Russia concludes:—We are fighting again for liberty and self government and the undisturbed development of all peoples and every feature of settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being again committed. We ought not to consider any remedies merely because they have a pleasing, sonorous, sound. Practical questions can only be settled by practical means. Phrases won't accomplish this result. Effectiveness must be made, but they must follow principle, and that principle is plain: that no people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live, no territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing to those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty, no indemnities must be insisted upon except those that constitute payment for the manifest wrongs done, no readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples. And then the free peoples of the world must draw together, in a common covenant, some genuine practical co-operation that will in effect combine their forces to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The Brotherhood of Mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given the structure of force and reality. Nations must realise that in their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of an autocratic and self-pleasing power. For these things we can afford to pour out our blood and treasure. For these things we have always professed a desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed we may never be able to unite or show a conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or to submit. If the force of Autocracy can divide us, they will overcome us; if we stand together victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous but we cannot afford then or now to be weak or to omit any single guarantee of justice and security.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Peasant Delegates Favour a Republic.

Petrograd, June 10.

The Congress of Peasant Delegates of the whole of Russia passed a resolution in favour of a Federal Democratic Republic. The Commission engaged in framing the law relating to the Constituent Assembly has decided that voters aged eighteen should receive the franchise.

Great Public Meeting at Petrograd.

Petrograd, June 11.

A great public meeting to discuss the Allies and the war was presided over by M. Rodzianko and attended by Sir George W. Buchanan (the British Ambassador), the French Minister M. Thomas, and Belgians and Italians. Sir George Buchanan made an eloquent appeal for warlike action. He had, he said, always combated the forces of reaction in the old regime and had tried to impress upon the ex-Tsar that an irresponsible autocracy was an anachronism which could not endure. Russia had won full liberties within a single week and must now consolidate her new-found freedom. If she would keep it the enemy must be driven from the national territory. The French and British democracies were holding and driving back the main German forces and shedding their blood not only for the defence of national patrimony but to safeguard the new-born Russian liberties. If the Germans had not transferred large numbers of troops to the west it might have gone hard with free Russia. We look to you now to help to relieve the constant pressure on our front by taking the offensive to bring the war to a speedy end. Sir George uttered a warning against the Utopian fallacy of a peace attainable by fraternising, which, he said, the Germans encouraged in order to demoralise the Russians. If we were fighting for capitalistic or imperialistic aims five millions of Britons would not have volunteered for war. The free democracies forming the great Commonwealth of British nations were absolutely united in recognising the justice of our cause and nothing in our policy was incongruous with the policy of "no annexations, no indemnities."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Further Details of the British Advance.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters dissects the German communiques on the Messines fighting, containing an extraordinary number of misstatements, and belittling the brilliant British results. Referring to the assertion that the British losses exceeded the German the correspondent mentions that ten thousand British failed to respond to the roll call to the evening of June 8th, of whom, computing from past experience, sixty per cent. would be walking wounded and a large proportion of the remainder would be able to rejoin later. The fact remains that owing to the overwhelming effect of our artillery upon the enemy gunfire and the comparatively weak infantry resistance Messines ridge was captured extraordinarily lightly. On the contrary the extent of the enemy losses is exemplified by the fact that there were only three survivors of half a battalion from one of our explosions.

We know that four utterly exhausted Bavarian divisions had to be relieved on the 7th and we know that whole terraces of dugouts were smothered under perfect little avalanches of churned earth, these being probably full of Germans sheltering from the shells which destroyed them in a still more horrible manner. Many dead machine gunners chained and strapped to their machines were discovered among the debris, bearing out a previously discredited statement. The Anzacs, Irishmen and Highlanders, the backbone of the army, and the "good old English line regiments" did magnificently at Messines, but the palm of victory goes to the Royal Artillery. So perfectly to time-table was the whole attack carried out that there was not an interval of ten seconds between the time the infantry was scheduled to follow the barrage into the enemy trenches and the sending up of rockets denoting that the objective had been attained.

Splendid Work of British Troops.

London, June 11.

Other correspondents at Headquarters state—Grim determination to reach the enemy was shown in many ways. A gunner and a subaltern went forward with the first infantry to establish new observation posts on the enemy's lines and were so anxious to pick a site that they arrived in the German trench ahead of the infantry; they dashed into the first dug-out, killed two of the occupants, stunned a third, then killed two more. Coming from the trench the subaltern was ready to serve the guns. Simultaneously the capture of the trench was completed. The keenness of the men baffles description. A northern battalion broke all records by digging a six-foot ditch to the top of Messines Ridge and beyond. The New Zealanders and Australians dug three lines of new trenches of a depth of eight feet within six hours of the capture of the ground.

Our flying men completely overwhelmed the enemy in the air. One attacked an aerodrome from below the level of the sheds. When a machine gun opened on him he turned on it like a hawk, scattered the crew and then returned to the aerodrome and finished it off. Another pilot saw four gun teams ahead, fired at and dispersed the drivers and then flew into a column of five hundred infantry whom he scattered in all directions. Having used up his ammunition he fired signalling rockets at them. One of the air squadron sent back signals resulting in the silencing of seventy-two batteries. One brigade turned in four hundred calls resulting in one hundred and sixty direct hits.

Enemy Artillery Active.

London, June 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: There has been no further counter-attack to the south of Ypres, but enemy artillery have been active here and also in the neighbourhood of Fontaine-les-Croisilles. We carried out a successful raid to the south of Souchez River. We brought down six aeroplanes and drove down three others uncontrollable. Three of our machines are missing.

Successful French Artillery Attack.

London, June 11.

A French communique states: A violent artillery attack in the sector of Nieupoort-les-Bains in Belgium severely damaged the German trenches. Twenty-one enemy aeroplanes were brought down and two captive balloons descended in flames during the week ending June 7.

THE RAID ON OSTEND.

London, June 10.

The Admiralty announces that the latest reconnaissance at Ostend shows the removal of all large shipping. The two destroyers which were reported as being towed to Zeebrugge were probably those damaged in the bombardment. The harbour appears deserted.

THE BRITISH PACIFIST.

The Seamen's Refusal.

London, June 10.

Among the delegates to the Russian Conference whom the seamen are refusing to convey are Mr. George Roberts, M.P., and Mrs. Pankhurst.

Attitude of the Seamen's Union.

London, June 11.

At the meeting in Trafalgar Square, Mr. Joseph Havelock Wilson, General President of the National Seamen's Union, said that the Seamen's Union is circularising the other unions with a view to obtaining their opinion regarding the sailors' action. There are three and a half million organised workers in Great Britain and if it was found that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald represented even half a million his Union would be satisfied and he would be permitted to proceed. Otherwise the delegates would never be allowed to leave England. The London Press would be invited to count the votes.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Haddington.

London, June 11.

The death of the Earl of Haddington, George, 11th Earl of Haddington, succeeded his father in 1870. He has been a Representative Peer for Scotland since 1874 and Lord Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire since 1878. He is succeeded by Lord Binning.

LITERARY NEWS.

Mr. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., announce for immediate publication a volume entitled "Through Life and Round the World" being the autobiography of Raymond Blathwayt. In this frank, bright, and picturesquely written narrative the author tells the story of a singularly varied and interesting life. After strolling as a very vivid glimpse into his career as a rather unconventional curate, Mr. Blathwayt describes his entry into the journalistic and literary world of London, together with some very interesting descriptions of his meetings with Lord Tennyson, Frodo the historian, how Thomas Hardy wrote some of his greatest works; a day he spent with James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and many others. The book is illustrated by Mortimer Menpes, and is crammed throughout with good stories.

"Poland as a Geographical Entity," by Malkowski, is announced for publication by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. The same firm has in hand a full reprint of Kant's "Perpetual Peace."

"A Bulwark Against Germany" is the title of an interesting work by Dr. Bogumil Vorjick, late Lecturer at the University of Zagreb (Croatia), announced for early publication by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. After the dismemberment of the Hapsburg Empire, the union of the Jugoslav nation—the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—in one State will be one of the most important features of future Europe. The "Bulwark" explains the historical, political, social and economical evolution of the Slovenes, who will be a strong factor in the building up of the great Serbia or Jugoslavia of to-morrow.

Tennis Prizes.

Mr. S. E. Green, Hongkong's tennis champion, has given a handsome tennis racket as a tennis prize. Mr. Ng Sze-kwong has also given a lovely silver rose-bowl as a tennis prize to Queen's College, says the Yellow Dragon.

DONT FORGET.

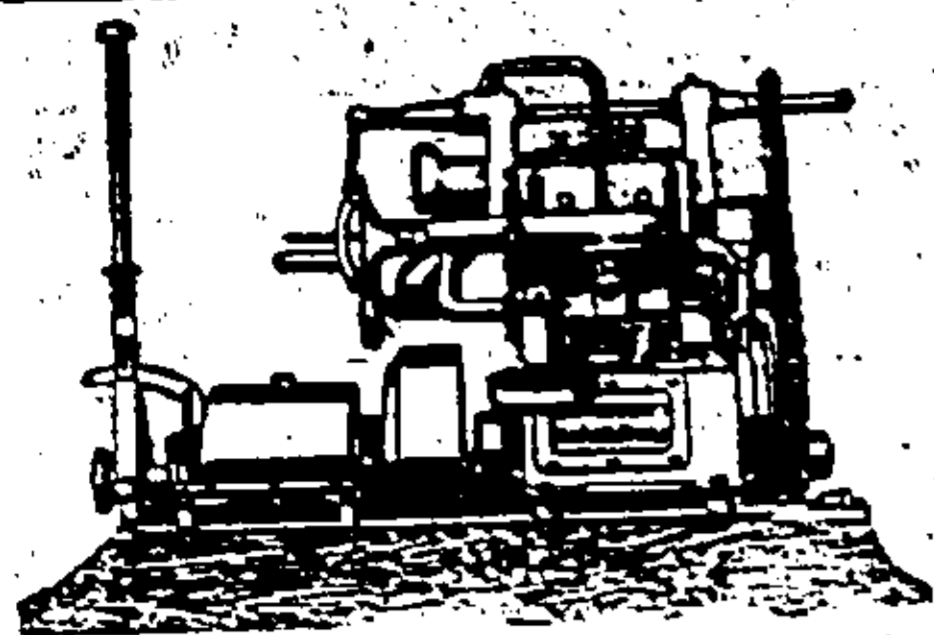
TO-DAY:

Bandman Opera Co.—"The Merry Day," Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW:

Bandman Opera Co.—"The Merry Widow," Theatre Royal at 9.15.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Thursday, June 14.
Bandman Opera Co.—"The Girl in the Taxi," Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, June 13.
Gymkhana Entertainments.
Saturday, June 16.
Theatricals.

NOTICES.



**THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN
MARINE MOTORS.**

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.



**Malthoid
Roofing**

SOLE AGENTS—
BRADLEY & CO., LTD. (MACHINERY DEPT.)
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1893.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 1 1/2 to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3 to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

LEMOS.

BROOKE'S
FINEST

LEMON SQUASH

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK
MACCREGOR
& Co.**

15, Queen's Road,
TELEPHONE NO. 75

**NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,**

in which are vested the shares of
**THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

AND
**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.**

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

**Yorkshire
Insurance Co., Ltd.**
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

**ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED.**

THEN why be half-suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief, and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a
sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this curable incurable malady.
Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent
Medicine Vendors.
Price, \$2.50, per bottle.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. T. HO, a Chinese graduate
studied in America, has been a teacher
in the Chinese language for ten years.
He has a good method of training Europeans
to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No.
150 Wellington Street, First Floor.

MEE CHEUNG.

FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
ICE HOUSE STREET.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging
done with neatness and
despatch.
Pictures Coloured and Framed.

LEE KEE

BUILDING CONTRACTOR,
DEALER IN SANITARY GOODS,
MANUFACTURER OF MOSAIC TILES,
FIRE BRICKS, AND SANITARY STONE-
WARE DRAIN PIPES. IMPORTER AND
EXPORTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Telephone No. 1483; Office & Showroom,
Head Office—21, Wellington
Street.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.**

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
PERFECT RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health, and
Scenery. Telephone in Every Room; prompt service; clean maintained by six times a week; Central
Kitchen; and Excellent Outside, Roof Garden, and Social Room. European Cuisine.
P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 3.30 P.M. to 11.15 P.M.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.
For further particulars apply to: **CHARLES MORRIS**
Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

STATION HOTEL.

KOWLOON.
First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
terms.
Apply—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.
Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL" Code Used; A.B.C. 5th Edn.

PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL.
AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married
Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine
under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.
Tel. No. K-296. **MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.**

NEW MACAO HOTEL.
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans,
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
THE MANAGER.
Telegraphic Address "Phonka."

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

NORTH POINT HOTEL.

(Late Belle View), Shau Ki Wan Road.

TRAMS PASS THE DOOR EVERY FEW MINUTES.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and newly
furnished throughout and is now a First-Class up-to-date Hotel
and a perfect Sanatorium, the only one in or near Hongkong.
Inspection of our Grounds and Hotel cordially invited. Our frontage
is within a few yards of the sea, with superb Hill Scenery at the
back. We have two first-class Bowline Alleys, Tennis Court,
Sea-bathing and dressing rooms, with fresh water shower, baths
always available.

Tea Gardens have been specially laid out entirely separate
from the Hotel dept., where ladies may come and bring children
to enjoy a splendid cup of Lipton's tea with Cakes, Ice Creams,
Lemon Squash and Iced Aerated Waters, Etc.

ANY MEALS MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES "A LA CARTE."

This Hotel is now conducted under entirely New Regime and
Management and everything hitherto objectionable has been
strictly eliminated. All Wines, Beers, Liquors &c., are guaranteed
first-class quality only and true to name on label.
FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

WILLIAM H. ELLERMAN,
Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

HAMS

EVERY

HAM

GUARANTEED



"SILVER
DISH"
BRAND.

QUALITY
CANNOT BE
SURPASSED.

DURESCO.

The Colorwash that is more trouble to apply, but which lasts,
not twice, but ten times longer. Wonderful for outside work

The only reliable COLORWASH on the Market.

Large variety of artistic shades in stock.

Stock kept by:—

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

MACHINERY OFFICE.

4, Des Vœux Road. Phone 27.

**THE
JUNGNER
ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR.**

Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes
with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of
materials. May be charged a thousand times without
lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged
in minimum time and to its full extent without
injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time
and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when
left loaded and out of use. Salt water has no
injurious effect on the accumulator. An ideal
accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

THE "NIFE" LANTERN.

AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN

(SWEDISH MAKE.)

HAS JUST ARRIVED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:—

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 171. YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR).

IZAL IZAL



**THE
UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT**

is the result of years of experiment and scientific
research. The safest and most economical—of
efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt,
brackish and fresh water.

ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES

400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-
BULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY
DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

Kowloon Branch, 22, Nathan Road. Tel. 422.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482.

GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Indemnity Claims.
Over \$47,000 has been paid
over to the Japanese Consul Gen-
eral at Shanghai by the Chinese
Government through the Special
Bureau of Foreign Affairs, says the
Chinese Press, in settlement of
all indemnity claims by Japanese
subjects who suffered during the
second revolution in 1913.

To Save "The Divine Sarah."
The Doctors at Mount Sinai
hospital, New York, having an-
nounced that the transfusion of
blood might be necessary to save
the life of Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt,
who was in a very critical con-
dition following an operation on
the kidneys, several men and
women offered to place
themselves at the disposal of the
doctors for this purpose.

Endowment Gift For Cambridge.
Cambridge University has
received a sum of \$10,000 for the
endowment of a school of
Spanish. The donors, who desire
to remain anonymous, wish the
money to be devoted to the im-
provement of the teaching of the
Spanish language, literature, and
history, and of the spoken tongue,
having regard to the relations of
this country with Spain and the
Spanish-speaking countries of
America. The Senate has grate-
fully accepted the gift.

Kaiser's Choice Utterances.
The Kaiser's new concern for
democratic Government makes
strange reading. Some of his
previous utterances on his divine
rights as Emperor are—"The
spirit of the Lord has descended on
me because I am the German Em-
peror." "I am the instrument
of the All-Powerful, His sword,
His representative." "Misfortune
and death to all who resist my
will. Misfortune and death to
those who do not believe in my
mission!" "There is one master
and one only, in this country. It
is I, and I shall not tolerate an-
other." "There is one law, mine!"

Did His Duty, and Died.
A gallant deed is recorded by
the Times correspondent at the
British Headquarters in France.
"A solitary aviator," he says,
"was returning from a distant
trip when he was attacked by a
large party of enemy machines.
He fought till his ammunition
was all exhausted, while making
for home, himself and his machine
being almost shot to bits. He
had one eye literally shot out, a
bullet in his body, and his foot
smashed. His machine was
riddled. In spite of all, he made
his report, in which he apologized
for making a rather rough land-
ing because his smashed foot
impaired control. Then, duty
done, he died."

A New Delicacy.
Have you tried carrot pudding
as War fare? asks the *Referee*. It
is quite good. Here is an econ-
omic recipe: Four ounces of
carrots, four ounces of cake
crumbs, one breakfast cupful of
milk, half a wineglassful of sherry,
two ounces of sugar, half an ounce
of candied peel (or crystallized
cherries). Boil the carrots until
tender, drain, and pass through
a sieve; add the cake crumbs (any
stale pieces of plain cake). Put
the milk on to boil with the sugar,
pour over the cake crumbs and
carrots, mix well, add the sherry.
Bake in a well buttered pie dish
for half an hour. Garnish the top
with the candied peel (or cherries)
before putting into oven.

Eat Rice.
The dearth of potatoes has had
one good result in breaking down
the intense conservatism of the
British housewife. Plain boiled
rice is at last making its appear-
ance on menus as a vegetable,
though it has been hitherto saved
for in vain for years. The
Abergeenny Guardians, more
power to their elbows, are humbly
petitioning the Local Government
Board to substitute it on their
dietary table, which still pre-
scribes half a pound of potatoes
daily for every casual. Yet the
rationing of the Japanese army is
a simple matter, because all they
require is an allowance of dried
rice, and it is the chief article
needed or desired by many
thousands of our Asiatic fellow-
subjects.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fruits
Chocolates.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Quite Well." Mr. J. E. Clay, formerly of Kobe, who was reported missing, reports that he is quite well and in a brigade bombing officer.

Patriotic U.S. Undergraduates. Fifteen thousand Columbia alumni and undergraduates already have responded to the enrollment blanks which the university sent out recently. The blanks, designating the type of service for which there would be need in case of war, were sent to 36,000 graduates and to nearly 13,500 students. Responses are being received from all over the country daily.

Roping Them All In. How useful the proposed bill to incorporate in the British Army the subjects of Allies resident in England may be judged from the fact that there are 25,000 Russians of military age alone. A very valuable Division might thus be created. Arrangements have already been made for Austrian, Turkish and in some cases German prisoners of war who have proved reliable, to leave the camps on parole for work not connected with military industry.

Batavia Tobacco. Americans were expected at Medan in the end of March to buy wrapper tobacco, as there is no longer any demand for it in Europe, according to news from Batavia. It is hoped a Tobacco market may be temporarily opened at Medan; 130,000 bales have been offered. According to a wire a representative of Messrs. Berlage, of Amsterdam, bought at Batavia a first consignment of 224 bales of tobacco of superior quality to be sent to America via Java.

Girls Beat Men's Output. In a case under the Defence of the Realm Act at Birmingham recently, four men were charged with attempting to restrict the output of war material. It was stated that there was a strike at the works where the men were employed and girls took their place. In the first week some of these girls were able to top 400 cartridge cases a day although a man's normal output was 350, and an attempt had been made to restrict it to 275. The hearing was adjourned.

German "Humour." A recent issue of *Simplicissimus* (the Munich "comic" paper) publishes on its front page a picture of "Count Zeppelin in Heaven." The deceased Count has flown up to heaven in one of his own cruisers, which is seen resting on a cloud bank and undergoing the inspection of admiring angels. Attended by a guard of cherubs, the Count is being welcomed by St. Peter, who tells him that from the choice position assigned him for his celestial residence, "you can see Germany from the front window."

Law and the Widow. Mr. Justice Darling, on being asked to postpone the hearing of a breach of promise action, the defendant of which is a lieutenant at the front, inquired how long the parties had been engaged. Counsel for plaintiff (a widow) said only a month or two. The Judge: More people die in bed than in the trenches. He may come back a captain or even a field-marshal. Think what damages she could then claim. (Laughter.) I don't think there is any hurry. This is not the sort of action that is favoured by the law. Lord Herschell, who was a very wise man brought in a Bill to abolish breach of promise cases, and a great many people agreed with him. His lordship postponed the case indefinitely.

NOTICES.

VICTOR RECORDS

THE

RECORD OF QUALITY.

JUNE SUPPLEMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION

MOUTRIE'S.



N. LAZARUS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

G. R.

NOTICE.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)
Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & the suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £5.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuenwai

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and surcharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

NOTICES.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scabies, Bad Leg, Itch, Ringworm, etc., or any kind of Pimples, Bores, or sores on the face, neck, or body. If you are afflicted with any of these diseases, you will find that the use of Clarke's Blood Mixture will cure you. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and will remove all impurities from the system. It is a most valuable medicine, and is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is a most valuable medicine, and is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is a most valuable medicine, and is recommended by all the leading medical authorities.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—SHOP in Chater Road, next to Moutrie's. Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 7, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

"HOUSES TO LET.—Wong-neichong Road."

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOM-ED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and a "FLAT" in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in Lochiel Terrace—From 1st July next.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NOS. 3 & 5 ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell. use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 5. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

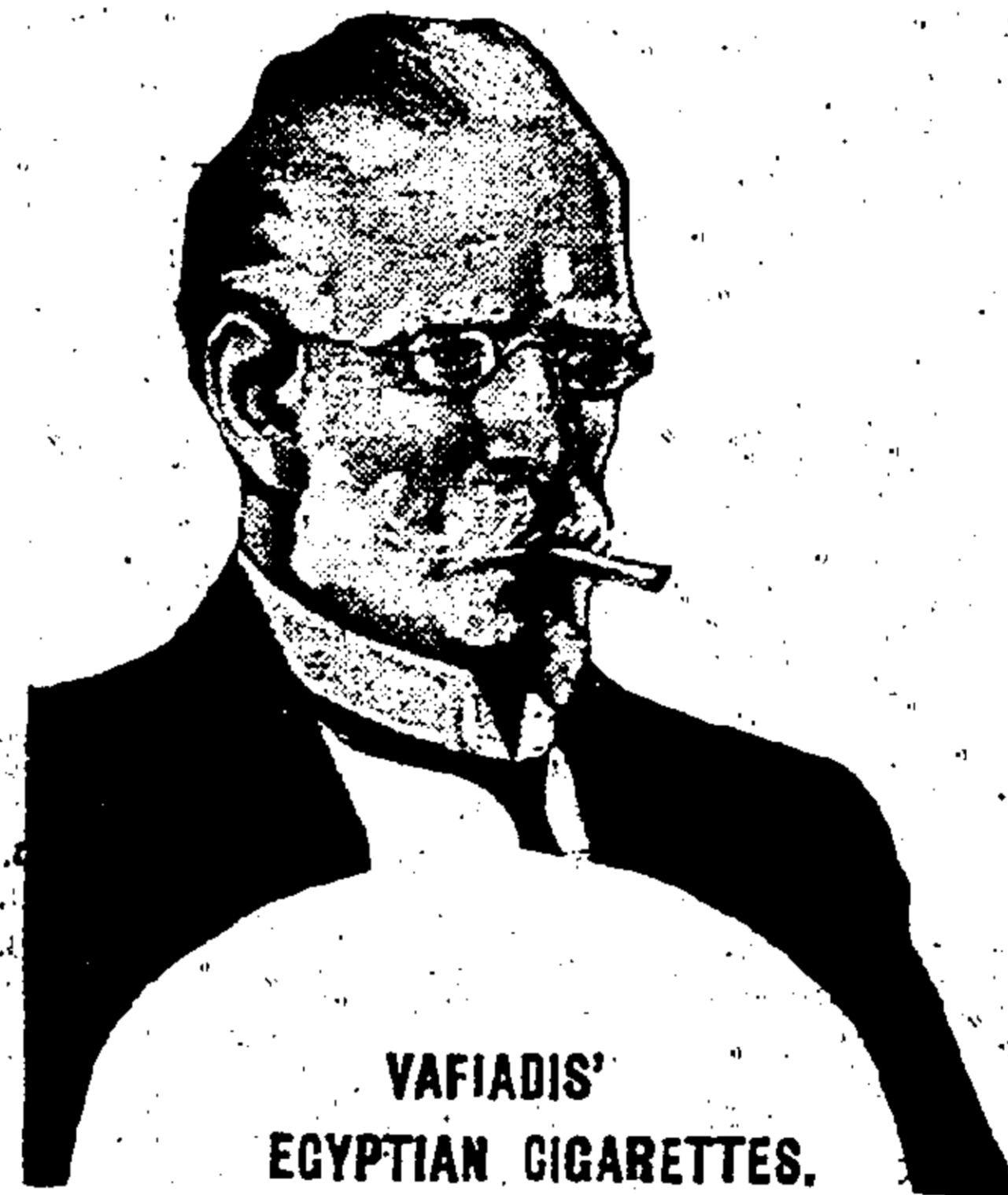
WANTED.

WANTED.—A FURNISHED FLAT or FURNISHED HOUSE, about three or four rooms, Hongkong or Kowloon side, 1st August or sooner if convenient. Good locality and electric light essential. Apply Box 193 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—3/4 H.P. A.J.S. MOTOR CYCLE—1916. 3 Speed countershaft model. In perfect running order. Has not been ridden 500 miles. Can be seen at any time by appointment. Cost £75.00. Apply J. S. "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince " " 100	100	4.65
" " " 50	50	2.35
" " " 10	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	50	2.35
Nectar " 50	50	2.35
Yildiz " 25	25	1.10
Club Size " 10	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra 100	100	3.60
" " 50	50	1.85
Superline " 20	20	.75
" " 100	100	2.40
" " 50	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

OF CHINA.

TEL. 518 HONGKONG.

Head Office:

7 Jinkee Rd.

Shanghai.

and at

Hankow

FANS

LOWEST

PRICES.

IN

STOCK.



FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"MAXHED" OILED SILK
RAIN COATS.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF COLOURS & SIZES IN THESE COATS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THEY ARE THE LIGHTEST RAINCOAT MADE AND ARE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.



"This advertisement is issued by The British American Tobacco Co., Ltd."

ROXFORD UNION SUITS.

MADE OF SOFT WHITE COTTON MATERIAL. THE IDEAL GARMENT FOR PRESENT WEAR. YOU WILL NOT FEEL THE HEAT IF YOU WEAR A ROXFORD UNION SUIT. SIZES 30" TO 50"

\$2.50 PER SUIT.

J. T. SHAW

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

TEL. NO. 1877.

TEL. NO. 1877.

MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.

ACCESSORIES IN STOCK.

LAMPS from \$10.00 to \$40.00.

PUMPS from \$3.00 to \$25.00.

HORNS from \$6.50 to \$45.00.

COMPLETE LINE OF CYCLE & MOTOR TYRES.

We endeavour to keep stock of everything for Motoring by Land and Sea.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central.

PHONE 27.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET

SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS

STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS

TELEPHONE 1110

GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM.



The latest addition to our fine series of Lavender Toilet Articles is a powder of exceptional merit.

It has real antiseptic properties and is wonderfully soothing to the skin.

1 lb. Size for \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1917.

THE GERMAN OFFER TO RUSSIA.

The characteristic peace proposals made by Germany to Russia, which were outlined in a telegram yesterday, will cause surprise to no one. They provide another instance of the expected happening. But they are significant, none the less. They are, indeed, especially fully of meaning, coming as they do at a moment when, as President Wilson puts it in his message to the Russian people, the war has begun to go against Germany, who is showing a desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat which lies before her. These specious suggestions are launched forth, not on the spur of the moment, but after long and laborious efforts to set Russia against the Allies to whom she has pledged her word not to make a separate peace. Advantage has been taken of the intense unrest which has recently prevailed in Russia, and it would seem as though, finding that there was little hope of getting the Russians definitely to break away from the Allies, the men at the head of affairs in Germany thought that the moment would be opportune to set any rate strike for the arranging of an armistice, to the obvious advantage of the German military machine. But, once again, Germany has revealed her penchant for clumsy diplomacy, and to a long and monotonous list of misstatements must be added this latest attempt to lure the Russians into a trap.

This message of the German Commander-in-Chief supplies a striking example of the German conception of political morality. In effect, it says to the Russian Government: "We are, of course, aware that you cannot honourably agree to a separate peace, since you have pledged your word on that point, but if you consent to a general armistice you will be saved further bloodshed and will still be keeping faith with the Allies." If that suggestion is accepted, says the German General, Germany will be very pleased to become a friendly neighbour and to render Russia economic support, but if it is not, then Germany and her Allies will be forced to take more ruthless and extensive military measures. That is the message which kind-hearted, benevolent Germany sends to the distressed Russians. Happily, however, Russia's retort is prompt and to the point—it correctly assesses the meaning of the offer when it dubs it as a substitute for separate peace proposals to which Russia will never consent, and it shatters at one blow the plausible German disclaimer that a separate armistice would not benefit the Central Powers. In no respect is that latter point more effectively disposed of than in the reminder to the Hun General that the Russians know whether German troops have been taken from the former's front. The most cheering fact of all, too, is that this reply comes from the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, to whom Germany, without a doubt, has been looking for support in her mean and underhanded campaign of intrigue.

In citing the alleged objects for which her enemies are fighting, Germany has displayed a superficial cleverness when she outlines the territorial ambitions which she attributes to her foes. But even Russia will perceive in this part of the message a very obvious attempt to play upon the "no annexation" formula, concerning which we have heard so much of late. Russia, we imagine, has no delusions as to the objects for which the Allies are waging war: they are succinctly stated by President Wilson in these words: "the liberation of people everywhere from the aggressions of an autocratic force." The Allies have not drawn the sword for territorial aggrandisement; their mission is one of liberation, and it is only in that respect that they desire to remove the corrupt and wicked influence of the Huns from territories in which, once again to use President Wilson's words, they have wrongfully gained selfish advantages for themselves and their private projects. But the circumstances do not call for any serious analysis of the proposals now put forward; their only value is that they confirm the growing belief that Germany is feeling the terrible drain on her manhood, and is anxious to bolster up her failing strength in the West by withdrawing troops from the Eastern front. Victorious armies do not as a rule display keen anxiety for an armistice. Germany's latest move, therefore, carries its own tale. The Huns are already beaten—and they know it.

Bathing Facilities.

From the correspondence that has been appearing recently in our columns with reference to the bathing facilities, or, rather, the lack of them, at North Point, it is evident that a large section of the community will be disappointed if they are not again afforded the opportunity of enjoying a "Jip" there, as in the past few seasons. Those that have taken upon themselves the task of acting as spokesmen have pointed out clearly and conclusively their belief that the place is in every way suitable for bathing, and that all that is required is that accessories for the proper enjoyment of bathing should be provided. The requirements are of a modest character and, as already stated in these columns, need not entail anything in the nature of large expenditure. Writing under the pen name of "Subscription," it will have been noted that a correspondent in our yesterday's issue made the suggestion that we should open our columns for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to provide the necessary bathing facilities. We said that we should be happy to receive subscriptions for the purpose mentioned, and would duly acknowledge them in our columns. This we, of course, are quite willing to undertake, if the authorities still adhere to their decision not to do what is their obvious duty in this matter.

"Wait and See."

The bathing season is now with us, and therefore what is going to be done should certainly be done soon. As it is not improbable, however, in view of the evident interest taken in this question, that the Government may deem it expedient to alter the decision announced at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, we are of opinion that it would be advisable to "wait and see" what the "powers-that-be" may now feel disposed to do for the large section of the community interested in this question and which certainly deserves more consideration than it has so far received. From a letter in our correspondence columns to-day, it will be seen that the proprietor of the North Point Hotel, with commendable enterprise, is willing to come to the assistance of those desirous of making North Point bathing beach the attractive bathing place it ought to be. This assistance, we feel sure, will be welcome, should the Government not do what is expected of it.

The Espionage Revelations.

The remarkable revelations which have been made in the "spy case" which has just terminated at Aberdeen which throw further light upon the sinister and the thoroughly unscrupulous methods of the Germans, and their ideas of waging modern warfare. Their success in bribing neutral mercantile officers was doubtless of very considerable value to them, as we learn that the information they paid for, and probably received, concerned "the movements of British ships, lights and signals in British harbours, details of British ships repairing and building, and the position of British minefields." To neutral mercantile officers sailing to British ports much information of this sort would doubtless be available, but it may safely be concluded that the British authorities are aware that such spying would probably be attempted. The revelations, which, it is satisfactory to note, have "disgusted" as well as astonished the fellow-countryman of the dishonourable betrayers of their country's neutrality, show the immense difficulties that we have to contend with in waging war against so unscrupulous a foe as Germany. It is to be hoped that the Norwegian authorities will mete out the severe punishment that such thoroughly dishonourable conduct deserves, and that the revelations now made will likewise cause the British Government to be more than ever vigilant in guarding against such an abuse of the privileges accorded to neutrals.

DAY BY DAY.

THAT WHICH IS GONE IS PAST AND IRREVOCABLE: WISE MEN HAVE ENOUGH TO DO WITH THINGS PRESENT AND TO COME.—Bacon.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the first anniversary of the appointment of Viscount Chinda as Japanese Ambassador in London, in succession to Marquis Isonye.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.5/18d.

Intercession Services. We are asked to state that for the next few weeks an intercession service in connection with the war will be held at the Peak Church on Wednesdays at 10.15 a.m. and that a similar service will be held on other week-days at the Cathedral.

The Death Rate. At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held this afternoon, the mortality return for the week ending May 27 was presented, from which it appeared that the death rate per 1,000 and per annum was 22.4, as against 23.1 during the same week last year.

The Colony's Health. During the past week there were five cases of enteric fever notified in the Colony (one American, one Indian and the rest Chinese), all being non-fatal. The week also three cases of plague (one fatal), all the sufferers being Chinese, and one fatal Chinese occurrence of purpural fever. Since the beginning of the year there have been 20 cases of plague, of which 16 have ended in death.

Summer Holiday. We have received from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son a copy of their new Summer Holiday Programme, which has just been published, and which contains useful information for intending passengers to Japan and North China. It is full of detailed information which will be of interest and service to residents contemplating leaving the Colony for short leave during the summer season. Copies can be had free on application at Messrs. Cook's office.

Concealed Opium. Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, three Chinese were charged with being in possession of 150 taels of opium. Inspector Wildin stated that the women had come up from Saigon and were in a sampan when they were stopped by a Revenue launch. A search was made, and a table leg was found to contain 50 taels of the drug, and a sun hat seven more taels. The women were taken to the Police Station, where more opium was found concealed on their persons. His Worship fined the first defendant \$2,000, or six months, the second \$1,000, and the third \$2,000.

Roast Goose. A new game has been discovered at Aberdeen which fascinates many people, for there was quite a crowd at a house the other night when it was being played. The story, as told to Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court this morning, was that while the shopman was cutting up a bird, or a piece of pork, the bystanders put their names on a piece of paper and ten-cent pieces in a glass. The one who guesses nearest the weight of the fish or fowl receives a goose as a prize. His Worship told defendant that this was a lottery and was not allowed. A fine of \$5 was inflicted.

Theft and Assault. At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with the theft of a quantity of gypsum from the China Merchants' Wharf. It appears that the thief had stowed away the gypsum in a sack and was busy making off with the booty, when he was seen by the godown-keeper, who said: "I arrest you." Defendant waited until the keeper turned his back and took an unfair advantage by hitting him on the side of the head with a bamboo with nails in it. The consequence was that the godown-keeper appeared in Court with a nasty cut on the head, and a vest liberally bespattered with blood. Defendant said complainant fell down. His Worship sent defendant to prison for six weeks on each charge.

SENTENCED TO FIGHT THE BRITISH.

By R. Marr Murray.

Some time ago I read in one of the German papers that there had been a little trouble with the workers at Krupps and that the ring-leaders had been sent off to fight against the British by way of punishment. From this I gathered that in Germany there is no great enthusiasm for being sent to fight the British. This belief was strengthened by a German prisoner captured in a trench raid. He stated that he had originally been selected for a draft of troops going to the Russian front. But he had been guilty of insolence to a N. C. O. and his punishment for this serious offence had consisted in his being sent to the Western front instead of the Eastern.

A couple of years ago the British was called a "contemptible" little army, lacking guns, munitions and men. Fritz in 1915 had no special objection to being sent to fight the British. There was apparently no great wealth of shells behind that front, and the mechanical advantages were all on the German side. The British were evidently to be driven into the sea, and Britain was to be invaded after the manner of Belgium. All of which meant many iron crosses and much of the sort of looting the Hun dearly loves.

The fact is that the German is a bad loser. He thoroughly enjoys winning, but he cannot take a beating like a man. I remember once, years before the war, I saw a boxing match between a Canadian and a German. The German was top dog during the first few rounds, strutting about the ring in fine style, and made loud sneering remarks to his opponent. But the Canadian wore him down, and by the tenth round it was obvious that the German was thoroughly beaten. He knew it, too, and, unable to repress his rage, he deliberately kicked his opponent in the groin.

I thought at the time that he must have been an exception to the general rule of Germans. But it is obvious that he was merely typical. And one can quite understand that men of that stamp are not keen on being sent to fight the British now that they can fight on more or less equal terms. Pillage, rape and slave-driving are the German's ideals of first class soldiering. He will fight, if he is forced to; but it is the biggest punishment he can think of to be sent to fight on equal terms.

The British soldier on the other hand does not consider it a punishment to be sent to the front. The average Britisher has his faults, but his greatest enemy cannot deny that he is a sportsman and that both in defeat and victory he fights cleanly. If he is a temporary soldier, fighting is not his job, and he is keen to get done with it. I could give many instances of the keenness of the British soldier to get out. But two cases in which I was personally interested will suffice as typical.

There was the case of —. He was a first class man in every way; it was not long before he got promotion, and finally he became a sergeant. Then, after nearly a year's training in England he deserted. The police were informed, his description was circulated, and the machinery of the law set in motion to find him. But not a trace of him could be found. Then three months later he was discovered in a private in the front line trenches. He had deserted in order to enlist in another battalion which was going out to France before his own.

Another case in which I was personally interested was that of an excellent soldier, who however was very partial to beer. He was constantly being brought before the Commanding Officer for drunkenness. Fines, reprimands and coaxing were of no avail. He would promise to reform and all would go well for a day or two. Then he would meet a convivial friend and the whole process would be repeated. The threat of a court-martial only

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

BATHING FACILITIES.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence in your paper on the above-named subject, I fail to see why the experience of the Tramway Company, who are out to make money, not lose it, should be taken as a precedent in connection with the matter.

I strolled down to North Point on Saturday last and was surprised to see such a large crowd there. According to my calculations, there were over a hundred bathers present, most of them children. It is a downright shame that a matched or something of the sort cannot be erected by the Government for use as a dressing room for these bathers. A small charge could be made for the use of same, which, I am sure, would more than pay its way.

Trusting that something will be done in regard to the matter, Yours, etc.,

EASTERNER.

Hongkong, June 11, 1917.

Sir,—With reference to "Subscription's" remarks in your issue of the 11th instant, I beg to inform you that I am prepared to attend to the erection of the tents and see that they are taken down daily and properly cared for, provided the Tramway Company will turn them over to me for the use of the public. I shall, of course, return them to the owners at the conclusion of the bathing season.

I suggest that a nominal fee of say 10 cents be charged for the use of a tent, the income therefrom to be applied towards paying the wages of the coolies who perform this work.

For the present I am prepared to set apart a portion of my grounds specially for the comfort and convenience of the ladies and children where they can enjoy a nice cup of tea, ice-cream, soft drinks, cakes, etc.

Should business warrant it, however, I shall be pleased to erect a matched opposite the beach, provided the Government allows me, and to co-operate with the Government in every way possible to make North Point a popular bathing resort.

I shall also arrange to have a band in attendance on special occasions. Yours etc.,

W. H. ELLERMAN.

Manager, North Point Hotel. Hongkong, June 12, 1917.

kept him sober for a fortnight. Yet he really tried hard and was an excellent man at his work. Then one day he was chosen to be one of a draft of about a hundred men to proceed overseas, he celebrated the occasion much too thoroughly. He was arrested by the civil police in the town and it took four of them to get him to the station. In due course he appeared before the Commanding Officer. He was fined and his name struck off the list of the draft.

One does not argue or plead with a Commanding Officer, but he immediately sought out his Company Officer and pleaded to be reinstated in the draft. But the C.O. was firm he was not fit to go to the front. At length a compromise was arrived at. The C.O. promised that he should go with the next draft if he kept off the beer in the meantime. He was taking no risks. He went so far as to sign the pledge. He avoided the canteen as if it were a plague spot, and he never went into the town for fear of meeting his old friends.

He went out with the next draft. Keeping him back from the front had far more effect than all the punishments contained in the King's Regulations. In the German army he would have been sent to the British front as a punishment. But in the British Army keeping him back from the front was his punishment.

The same thing in the end. But who would you prefer to have beside you in a scrap? Personally I have no doubt at all on the point.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An amusing story is told about the successful Haymarket play, "General Post." A little woman in working black came to the box office and whispered, "I'm here about the general's post." The puzzled box office replied, "I don't quite understand." "Oh," she said, in a louder voice, thinking she hadn't been heard, "I want to apply for the general's post." Then the situation dawned on the box office, which said, "But this is a theatre, and 'General Post' is a play! An assurance that the little 'general' accepted with many misgivings.

Our Council schools, whose status Mr. Fisher is anxious to raise, are much less democratic than their counterparts in the United States, says the *Chronicle*. When the Mosely Commission visited Washington some years ago its members expressed surprise to find the President's son attending the equivalent of a London Board school. Washington, however, was not surprised, since it is not uncommon to find the children of judges, Cabinet Ministers and highly-placed officers of State sitting side by side in the elementary rate-supported schools with the children of tradesmen and labourers.

How many of us will make the increased duty on tobacco a jumping-off place for total abstinence? asked the *Daily Chronicle*. Probably more in Great Britain than would be the case, say, in Holland, where the average smoker consumes four times as much tobacco as does the Englishman. An ingenious German a few years ago worked out the rank of countries in smoking. After Holland, which takes easily the first place, come Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, and Germany. Modest places are taken by France, Sweden, and Spain, with Britain almost at the foot next to Italy and Russia. The United States' smoker makes the nearest approach to the Dutchman's box, with his consumption of 3 1/2 a week.

Mr. James Welch, whose performance in "When Knights Were Bold" and "The New Clown" made him one of the most popular actors of farce in recent times, died recently after a long illness. The former play, produced in 1906, ran almost without interruption for five years, and the reputation Mr. Welch derived from it was unequalled by anything of the kind except, perhaps, that of Mr. Penley in "Charley's Aunt." Mr. Welch, like many actors whose success was based mainly on farce, had a fondness for more serious work, and proved himself a character actor of the first rank in such diverse parts as that of Jacques Strop in "Macaire" and the broken down itinerant musician in the sketch "The Man in the Street," which was written for him and scored such a success on the halls. His death, at 53, will be regretted by thousands of playgoers to whom he has given evenings of whole-hearted merriment.

It's "Teddy this" and "Teddy that," an, "Teddy, 'ow's yer soul?" But it's "Way for Mr Roosevelt!" when the country's in a hole; When the nation's in a hole, my friends, and the war cloud's rising black. Then it's "Room for Colonel Roosevelt!" for our Teddy's coming back. It's "Traitor to his party," and it's "Not the people's choice," But it's "Citizen and patriot" when they hear the cannon's voice; When they scent the smoke of battle, boys, and need a million men, It's "Rah for General Roosevelt!"—and who's the "traitor" then?

G. W. T. in *Chicago Tribune*.

Increased Pay for Trawler Engineers.

The Hull trawler owners have granted a further increase of 10s a week to the trawler engineers and 3s a week to trimmers.

THE WORD OF A GERMAN.

Why It Cannot be Believed.

"You cannot," remarked President Lincoln, "fool all the people all the time!" His experience was of the people of the United States, whom no one would describe as credulous.

Probably he was right universally, but if he had seen this war he might have added, "You can fool the whole German people for a wonderfully long time." This capacity of the German, individually and en masse, for being fooled is the product of several factors; his natural docility and anxious preoccupation with his own interest; the Prussianised education he receives, which deadens character and thought as much as it promotes industry, the ponderous mechanical discipline of the Army to which he submits inevitably. The result is that authority knows that he will swallow and digest everything that authority tells him, and (which is far more ominous) authority and individual Germans both believe, arguing from domestic experience, that other nations too will believe anything that they are told.

When this fact is once grasped, German official communications, whether half-marked as such or issued through the Press, become more intelligible. Truth is irrelevant. You say what you wish to be believed, and because you wish it to be believed, it will be believed. Without this the Prussian bureaucracy would be impotent, and without the Prussian bureaucracy modern Germany, as the world knows it, would be non-existent.

In the practice of this policy few matters are left untouched by German authorities, always industrious, never hampered by any gleams of humour or common decency. Thus it appears that, at present, there is considerable and somewhat suspicious anxiety among the public lest German graves in territory recently evacuated in Hindenburg's glorious if somewhat retrograde movements in this west, may be decorated by the Allies. To meet this a message from the war correspondent of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has been industriously circulated through the Press. Herr Schenermann says, piously, "There surely need be no anxiety lest French or English soldiers would disturb the resting-places of German warriors, as the enemy must have seen, during his advance, how worthily we have treated his dead." And he concludes, true to type, with a threat: "Germans will hardly dare to vent their hatred against us on headstones and memorial crosses, for they know that we have in our hands every means of reprisal."

"How worthily we have treated his dead!" It is not merely that the statement is a lie, or that its authors know it for a lie, but that they imagine that they have only to tell the lie to the world to get credence. There is a queer streak of childishness in their cunning brutality; the feeling "I have only to shut the door and God will not see." This statement goes counter to all the facts. The Germans have less glimmering of reverence for the Allied dead than they have for their own. That, Heaven knows, is little enough, but of that more in a moment. They have rifled innumerable vaults and tombs in old French churches to strip the coffins of their brass and ironwork, to strip the rings even from the poor dead fingers. They have despoiled French graves of their headstones so that some Baron or Count or Rector of the German Empire should sleep under a suitable tamulus—suitable indeed! They know these facts, they know that the Allies know them, but they do not hesitate to lie about them to their own people and they expect the world to believe.

If need were, the position is made more clear by remembering how the German Government treat their own dead. Listen to the correspondent of the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*:—"We pass through Evergnicourt. There is a dull smell in the air, as if lime were being burnt. We are passing the great Corps Exploitation Establishment (Kadaververwertung).

EARL CURZON'S HINT.

"Keep Your Eye on Mesopotamia."

Speaking at the opening of a canteen for soldiers at the Midland Station, Derby, recently, Earl Curzon of Kedleston paid a high tribute to the work of the Y.M.C.A. during the war, and said they had fashioned a girdle of mercy and loving-kindness round the world. He said it was not for the spoils of victory, but for the sake of generations yet unborn that the Allies were struggling. They must go on fighting until they had secured the objects for which they were striving. No country would be worth living in if German arms were allowed to triumph.

The military position at the present moment was distinctly encouraging. He did not wish them to run away with the idea that the end would come just yet. There was no doubt, however, that the operations of the last fortnight on French soil constituted a very considerable military victory. These operations had shown the wonderful superiority of our artillery, which had fired four million rounds of projectiles into the ranks of the enemy.

He referred, in a passing reference, to the operations in the East, and remarked, "Keep your eye on Mesopotamia." In his opinion the military power of Germany was not sufficiently broken to induce her to accept any terms which the Allies might consider reasonable. It was difficult to know what her internal condition really was, but her military power and arrogance were far from being broken. It could only be effected on the field of battle.

Anstalt) of this Army Group. The fact that is won here is turned into lubricating oils, and everything else is ground down in the bones mill into a powder which is used for mixing with pigs' food and manure."

This correspondent does not hesitate to say that the products of the corpses of German soldiers are used for live stock—which is in its turn used for foodstuffs. It does not occur to him, apparently, that his own people, the mothers and wives and children of these men, will be revolted by the horror of it; but the spectacle of the wired bundles of corpses flung into cisterns and vats, ultimately to be changed into human food—the thing is too nauseating to dwell upon. It lingers, an evil taste in the mouth, "a dull smell, as if lime were being burnt," and it will be many years before the rest of the world after the war will eat German food products, however hungry.

Here we have not lies, but ghastly truth. But the psychology underlying it is the same. The Germans see nothing terrible or shameful in it, and therefore other nations must, they think, take the same view. One of their writers, describing the same process in Rumania, says that the Rumanians had apparently no knowledge of such scientific manufacture. The implication being that they lack the true Kultur, but had they had the knowledge they would have utilised it as the Germans have done. This frame of mind is almost incredible, but there, without a doubt, it exists.

Such is the German reverence for their dead. Can any sane man suppose that they have more reverence for the dead of their enemies? Yet, without shame in action, they have not the courage of their convictions. They lie because, sentimentally or practically, it suits them to lie. "The word of a German!" Think what it means: oaths broken; hospitality outraged; men and nations betrayed. We have spoken of one tangible instance, and the justification for the charge may be summed up by comparing those two sentences written, almost simultaneously, by German writers: "The enemy must have seen how worthily we have treated his dead." "We are passing the great Corps Exploitation Establishment!"

The German may, if he likes, believe the German; the world will not.

NORTH v. SOUTH.

An Exciting Battle in the Street.

Shortly after six o'clock last evening, six Shanghai men, temporarily resident in the Colony, were scrambling along Queen's Road West, when the sight of a stall filled with cold lemonade created a thirst. With the intention of satisfying it, they procured three or four bottles from the stallholder, and, after consuming it, were in the act of walking away without paying for it when their progress was arrested by the strong protests of the man in charge of the stall. Without more ado, they pushed him over his stall, breaking bottles and glasses, and were enjoying the spectacle when a lukung arrived on the scene. After he had picked the stallholder from the wreckage, he roundly re-monstrated with the disturbers, and they retaliated by striking out right and left. The lukung found he could not cope with this new turn in the game, and loudly blew his whistle, with the result that two Police Reserve constables, several District Watchmen, and another lukung or two came up and a general fight took place. What followed was a chapter of accidents. The tonic of a Police Reservist was torn into shreds, blows were exchanged, and fate was very hard on a lukung, for he not only received a nasty knock, but lost his garter. The Shanghai forces were augmented by three or four others from the North, and a pitched battle took place. Eventually the Northerners found that their foes were too numerous, and, one by one, they retired, either knocked out by the policemen's truncheons, or slipping away unnoticed. One man when he had got some little distance from the melee, hired a ricksha and was well on his way towards making a good escape when he was espied and the services of Trooper Edwards, who was there with his pony, were commandeered. Trooper Edwards galloped after the man, and caught him.

This was the story told to Mr. J. H. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and it was also stated that, as the men were leaving the Colony, the Police wished the charges to be withdrawn. This was accordingly done.

"NO MORE" 'UM KAISER.

Annexation of Germany's Lost Possessions in the Pacific.

In the Prize Court recently Sir Samuel Evans condemned as a prize of war the German vessel *Siar*, which had been seized in October, 1914, in the harbour of Tekeriki, in the New Ireland group of the Bismarck Archipelago, north-east of New Guinea.

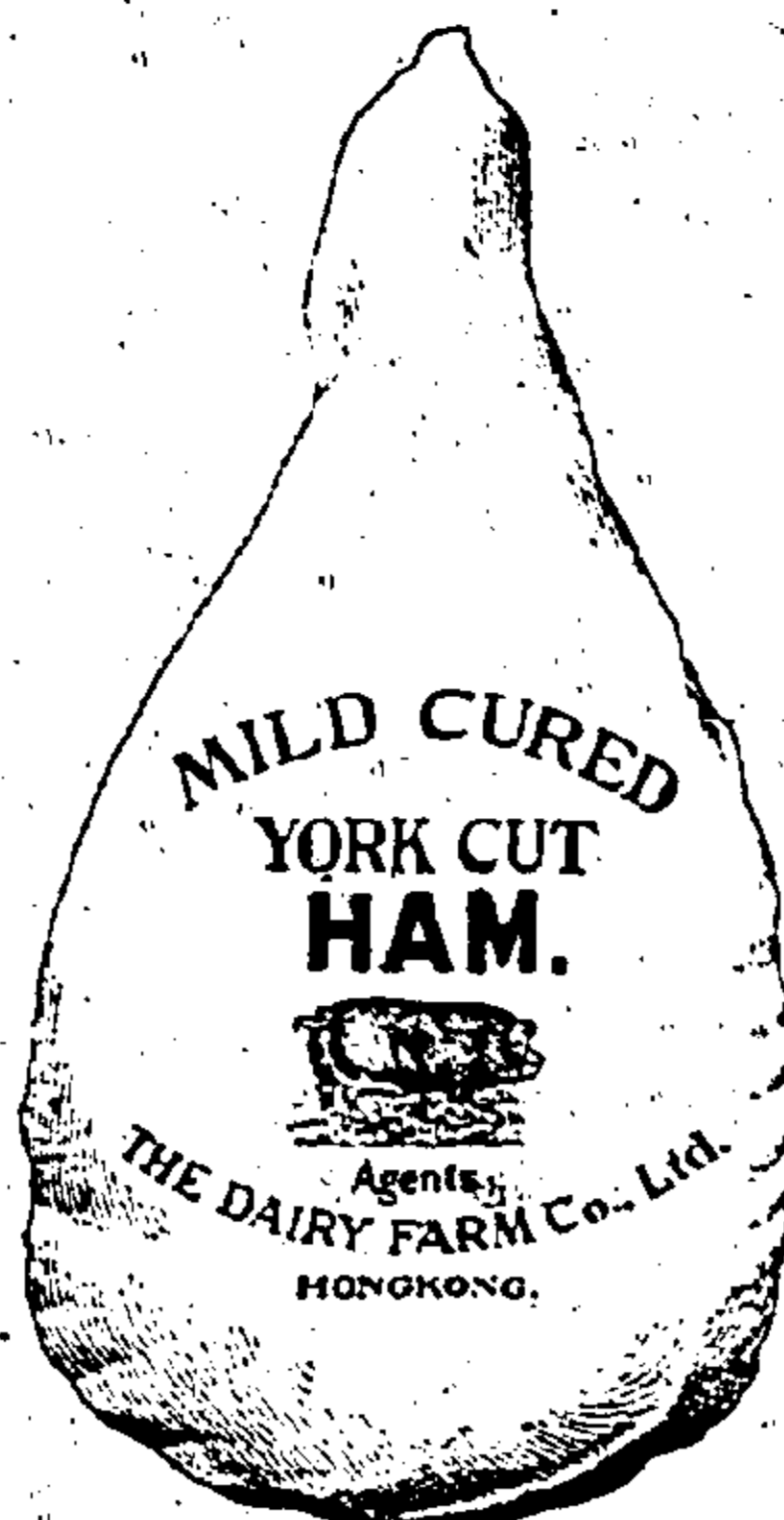
A picturesque proclamation in pidgin English, which had been issued to the natives on the annexation of the islands, was read. This stated:—

All boys belongina one place, you savvy big master he come now, he now feller master, he strong feller too much, you look, him all ship stop place, he small feller ship belongina him. Plenty more big feller he stop place belongina him, now he come here to take all place. . . . You look him new feller f.g. you savvy him? He belonga British (English); he more better than other feller. . . . British (English) new feller master he like him all same you piccanin alonga him. . . . You no steal Mary belongina other feller black man. Bye-and-bye ship belongina new feller master he come and look out place belongina you. Me ben talk with you now, you give three good feller cheers belongina new feller master.

No More 'Um Kaiser.
God Save 'Um King.

Plague-Infected Rats. The rat returns present-d at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon showed that during the week ending May 26, 1884 rats were caught, of which two were found to be infected. Both of these were caught in Hongkong. During the following week, 1884 rats were caught and again two, both from Hongkong, were discovered to be plague-infected.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY
THE
BEST
IN
THE
COLONY.

GERMAN PEACE INTRIGUES.

"Dark Forces" at Work in Russia.

Petrograd, April 23—M. Miluckoff, speaking at Moscow, said he possessed secret documents showing that the Germans were debating whether to attack Russia immediately or wait until internal disorders should put her at their mercy.

Meanwhile, both "front and rear," the German agitation is so far failing in its attempts to undermine the Russian's moral resistance to the enemy. All along the front Germans and Austrians are trying to get into touch with the Russians. Sovieting parties invite the Russians not to shoot, and attempt to persuade them of the necessity of peace.

A prisoner captured on the south-west front says he heard his officers saying the only hope was an immediate peace, and for this it was necessary to demoralise or destroy the Russian army so that peace conditions would be dictated by the Central Powers, and not by the Allies. In Galicia, enemy troops received orders not to fire on Russians, but to try and influence them in the direction of peace. Russians taken prisoner were to be released if it was clear that their sympathies were in favour of peace.

In the rear, particularly in the south-western government of Bessarabia, Podolia, and Volynia, there has been a wide distribution of literature, and many agitators, mostly dressed as soldiers, are going from village to village inciting the peasants. It can be easily imagined how disorders in the rear of the armies, if this agitation should succeed, would react on the armies at the front.

Besides the "dark forces" and the agitation on the front, the Germans also base hopes on the activity of the extremists in the rear, where M. Lenin urges peace without annexation, explaining, however, that Germany should have Courland because it was originally annexed by Russia. The Germans in Courland are less than eight per cent of the population, which is mainly Lettish. Lenin, who is conducting this almost comic agitation, is housed in the Palace of the ballet dancer, Obessinska, and his proceedings are so exaggerated that they have the air of comic opera. Any harm he might do is outweighed a hundred times by the good sense of the other returning emigrants, who, on arriving last night, lost no time in declaring themselves uncompromisingly against a separate peace.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LOST—Siamese cat, wearing a Leather Collar, from 14, Peak. Phone 370.—Reward.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "ECUADOR."From SAN FRANCISCO.
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill-of-lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Monday 18th, inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after June 19th 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

You can't get wet in the

"Mattamac."

FEATHERWEIGHT WATERPROOF.

The "Mattamac" Stormproof Coat is exceptionally light in weight, yet intensely strong and durable, absolutely waterproof, smartly cut and thoroughly well made.

FIRST GRADE \$20.00 EACH.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.
16 DES VUEX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED—

"PHOENIX" REGD

FINE SILK SOCKS

IN ALL COLOURS.

PRICE \$1.50 each. 6 FOR \$8.00

"Phoenix" is the best silk hosiery made, it is guaranteed pure silk and has re-enforced TOES, HEELS and FEET.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LIMITED.

16, DES VUEX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH

SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS
121, NO. 128, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.

One, Two and Three-Room-Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry-Gymnasium-Venue Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG-MANILA-SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI-MOJI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

EXILE GARAGE.

TEL No. 1063.

DES VEROX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.			
VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE via Kobe, Yokohama, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu & Yokohama.		\$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. Ma T. 12,500	WED., 20th June, at noon.
		\$Inaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	MON., 16th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.		\$Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	MON., 18th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.		\$Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.		\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominega T. 13,500	WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama.		\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.		\$Bombar Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 13rd June, at noon.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.		\$Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	FRI., 15th June, at noon.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARCO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
\$ Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots		12th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots		22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots		3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots		17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots		27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots		10th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348 (271.10.0), return G\$699. (1212).
to San Francisco G\$250, return G\$437.50.
*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
*Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SEAFARERS, MISSIONARIES, to ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel or deliver cargo on ports of call in Japan free of charge.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.
Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.
For Full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply toT. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondari 21st June. S.S. Bintang 12th July.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



THE ROYAL MAIL

STEAM PACKET

COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"

Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED

KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	13th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	14th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	17th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chetan	19th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinkua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chetan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Shinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong June 12, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijaroem		in port	12th June	SHANGHAI
Tijilong		in port	14th June	Kobe via Moji
Tijini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tijibodas		27th June	3rd July	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 12th June, at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 15th June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 14th June at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Fri., 15th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Fri., 15th June at d'light.
MANILA	Yusang	Sat., 16th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 19th June at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Hanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the ship tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Whampoa and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all

parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The N.D.L.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd has circulated a paragraph in the German press in view of the recent occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. It is pointed out that since the outbreak of war some ten steamships of a total tonnage of 70,000 have been delivered to the Company, whilst no less than eight further vessels, including the Hindenburg and the Columbus of some 35,000 tons each, are now under construction.

Elder Dempster Take Over.

The Gulf Transport Co. It was officially announced recently that Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd. Liverpool have acquired from Messrs. J. H. Welford and Co., Ltd. and the Gulf Transport Co., their interests in the regular Gulf trade. Messrs. J. H. Welford and Co., Ltd. (of which Mr. J. H. Welford is chairman and managing director) was registered in 1902, the authorised capital was £20,000, of which £191,561 had been subscribed.

Shocking Enemy Treatment

of an Arab Seaman.

An Arab seaman, a former member of the crew of the Sunderland steamer May Scott, whose name is Salem Abuszed arrived at South Shields recently from Ruhlben Camp, where he had been a prisoner of war since August, 1914. Abuszed states that the German authorities marked out the coloured classes for special ill-favour and ill-treatment. This unfortunate seaman was given a disagreeable task, which is among the forbidden things in his religion as a following of Mahomet. He explained to the German testifier the reasons why he could not perform it. In spite of this the German officer struck Abuszed and confined him in a prison cage, in which he could only stand upright and was unable to turn round. Abuszed was condemned to this atrocious form of endurance for 72 hours and fed on one slice of black bread per day.

Future of Motor Ships.

The East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, has apparently no doubt as to the future of motor ships as commerce carriers, as it has now under construction or on order no fewer than twenty of these vessels. In order to procure the necessary capital for meeting the cost of this fleet, the company has been gradually getting rid of its interests in other undertakings. In 1915 a new steamship company, the Orient, was established, which took over all the steamers in the East Asiatic Company's fleet, the latter retaining only motor ships. In December 1st another new company was formed under the name of the East Asiatic Industry & Plantation Company, with a capital of 20,000,000. To acquire the necessary plantations in the Far East and the Soya-Cake Factory in Copenhagen, thus leaving the East Asiatic Company free to devote its whole attention to the working of its motor vessels. In this way, without increasing its capital of 15,000,000, the East Asiatic is able to pay for its new motor ships out of the proceeds of the sale of its other interests and from current revenue—Shipping and Engineering.

The 1,000 U.S.-Built Wood

Ships.

Mail advices from Washington, says the "Journal of Commerce" to hand, state that the Shipping Board programme of building a fleet of 1,000 wooden ships of 3,000 or 3,500 tons each to meet the loss of tonnage by submarine warfare, and thus help to defeat the German undersea campaign has been formally approved by President Wilson. The first ship will be ready within five months. Mr. Denman, the chairman of the Board, announces that the Board's plans had been virtually completed, and that the preliminaries to the construction of the big fleet were in full swing. Contracts have been let with the builders, arrangements have been virtually completed for the supply of standardised lumber parts, the labour problems have been settled, at least partially, and unless there is an unforeseen hitch, by October the shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific will be turning out the new vessels at the rate of two or three a day to be leased to private shipping concerns. The great fleet will fly the United States flag, and each vessel sailing to the war zone will be armed. The programme calls for the building of 200,000 tons of shipping monthly. The builders will be encouraged to complete the vessels speedily, and plans have been made to make partial payments on vessels, where necessary, from month to month.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

A Terrific Explosion Described.

London, June 11.
The whole story of the great explosion before the British offensive at Messines Ridge remains to be told, but an indication of the elaborateness of the preparations and the immensity of the scheme is given by a French correspondent at the British Headquarters. He says that nearly a year ago a demand was made on the coalfields around Newcastle and Cardiff for a few hundred expert miners, skilled in digging and in the art of exploding. They worked for about six months, digging for a length of two kilometres under the slopes of the ridge in nineteen mine-chambers under nineteen of the enemy's most formidable cemented and armed fortresses. The gallery for advancing had to be dug for one hundred and forty metres, and quadrangular pits similar to the cage of a lift were constructed and crammed with high explosives. Electric wires, which were to cause the fatal spark in one second, were ready at the end of last winter. Hence, since January, the first-line German troops had been living unconsciously above a sleeping inferno.

The correspondent adds that the convulsion was like a supernatural cataclysm. It wrecked the hill, filled up the marshes, changed the wood into a lake and also changed the history of two years and the geography of two centuries. The mines, upon exploding, did not make deep craters similar to those at Pozieres, but they buried violently akyward great masses of earth, which fell back slowly in showers on trenches and garrison fortresses and transformed an enormous area into a cemetery. For hours after the attack, repeated dull sounds were heard in the earth below. In some cases, the Germans were dug out half-suffocated, and since then along the whole of the ridge soldiers have been listening between the crash of shells for the cries of frightened humanity coming from the underworld.

TWO GERMAN SEAPLANES DESTROYED.

London, June 11.
An Admiralty announcement states that a Dover patrol drifter to-day engaged five enemy seaplanes. The drifter destroyed two and took the occupants prisoner. The remaining seaplanes escaped.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR REDMOND.

London, June 11.
Continuing his statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said the late Major Redmond was above all an Irish patriot, and he felt that Ireland's greatest opportunity to win liberty for herself was by fighting side by side with Britain in the great world struggle for freedom. It was for Ireland that Major Redmond gave his life. Mr. Lloyd George quoted tenderly and reverently from the battlefield by Ulster soldiers of the Ulster Ambulance. He declared that the appeal he had just read now came to them all from the grave on the frontier of land which Major Redmond gave his life to liberate.

THE ALLIED WAR AIMS.

London, June 11.
His Majesty's Government's reply to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims states that it heartily concurs with the sentiment in the proclamation to the Russian people which declared that free Russia does not propose to dominate over other people or to deprive them of their national patrimony or forcibly to occupy foreign territory. The reply proceeds: "Britain did not enter the war as a war of conquest, and are not continuing it for any such object. Their purpose at the outset is to defend their existence and enforce respect for international engagements."

[The message is incomplete.—Ed. H.K.T.]

FRESH ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

London, June 11.
An Italian official message says:—Our artillery destroyed the enemy's complex defence at several points of the Asiago Plateau. The infantry attacked during a violent storm in the direction of Mount Zebio and Forno, and carried Agnellopi. They captured early the whole of Mount Ortigara and made prisoners totalling 2. They repulsed the enemy and attacked south of Castagnara, taking prisoners.

A GREEK INCIDENT RECALLED.

London, June 11.
Reuters correspondent at Athens states that the assistants of attorney Campbell and Burns have been committed for trial on a charge of murder, and for unlawfully carrying arms.

OUR DAILY WAR BILL.

London, June 11.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the daily expenditure of all sorts during the first nine weeks of the war year was £7,884,000. He hoped that the rate of expenditure would decrease.

A FREE PARDON.

London, June 11.
It is stated that His Majesty the King has granted a free pardon in consequence of valuable services in the war, to Lieutenant, who, with his wife, were each sentenced to three years' servitude at Edinburgh in June, 1911 (?) for fraud in connection with a pearl necklace.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic for the week ending 9th June:

Receipts	Aggregate Receipts for 23 weeks.
£13,376	\$302,276
12,830	310,411
586	
	8,158

NORTH POINT BATHING FUND.

In response to the suggestion that subscriptions should be raised for the providing of bathing facilities at North Point, the following donation has come to hand:

The Hon. Mr. R. Shewan ... \$100.

In Japan, Queen's College, who left the Colony on short leave on May 3rd, has reached Osaka in Japan where he is taking treatment.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SPANISH PREMIERSHIP.

Madrid, June 11.
The Premier having refused to reconsider his resignation the King summoned Senor Dato, who accepted the Premiership.

WELL-KNOWN BERLIN PAPER SUPPRESSED.

London, June 11.
Saturday's issue of the Berlin "Lokal-Anzeiger" was suppressed for publishing and for printing reports of the arrival of the Austrian military peace deputation at Petrograd.

NEW HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

Zurich, June 11.
The new Hungarian Premier, Count Esterhazy, is only thirty-six and spent two years at Oxford. He occupies a middle position between the Constitutionalists and the Governmentalists and always followed a strong pro-British policy.

MAJOR REDMOND'S DEATH.

London, June 11.
H.M. the King has telegraphed to Mr. John Redmond stating that he is grieved to hear of the death of his son, Major Redmond, who had "given gallant service and set a noble example in the war." Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed: "No man ever won the affection of the House of Commons more completely without surrendering an iota of his political faith."

THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

Mr. Palmer's War Pictures.

Mr. Frederick Palmer treats war romantically; that is one of the reasons of his acceptability. Another is that he knows just how to weave the personal thread into his story of great battles so that his "With the New Army on the Somme" (John Murray) becomes as fascinating as fiction because it is the struggle of human wills. Man speaks behind the monstrous machine. His personal touches and thumbnail sketches constitute, indeed, the chief charm of the book, which is vivid, with sensibility, and informed throughout with a strong racial sympathy with the cause which to-day is as American as it is English. War is a pageant to him, for he is blessed with the imagination of the novelist. If there are dull moments he contrives to conceal them. The mere fact that there are gathered upon the field men of different nationalities, temperaments and types is sufficient for this craftsman and colourist. He gives us a picture alive with feeling. Shrewd, kindly American eyes look at our behaviour in the great test.

All the leaders are there, touched off impressively. It is easy to see his admiration for Sir Douglas Haig, now more than ever the British hero. He finds him in his little chateau, extraordinarily calm and removed from everything that could distract him from his task. A wis p of a building; there is no parade or fuss. He is the perfect type of the English officer, at once a great fighter and a quiet country gentleman. He never neglects to keep himself fit.

"It amounts to a talent to have gone through campaigns in India and South Africa and yet always to appear as fresh as if one had never known anything more strenuous than the leisurely life of an English gentleman."

He is as opposed to advertisement as he is to preoccupation. Though he represents Oxford in his training, there is something in common between him and Sir William Robertson, "it only for the systematic way in which each has studied his profession. You see him comforting General— and again in that awful moment declaring "We must wait here, if we die for it." Just as if it were a mere question of waiting for dinner. Then he is like Joffre in the order and method of his life—Joffre of whom we have a delightful portrait. He is arm-in-arm with Castelnau, the hero of the defence at Narbonne; they are walking slowly towards a wood, while a sturdy guard follows them, carrying cushions upon which they will sit. The one is small and alert-looking, the other rather massive, "with rheumatism in his legs."

"Ever sweet-tempered, writing his heart out every night in the human wonder of all he saw, in burning sentences that came crowding to his pen, point, which raved on until he was exhausted, though he always revived at dinner to undertake any conversation off behalf of a better future for the whole human race."

V. A. D. ORDERS.

Orders issued by Miss Wilkinson, Acting Adjutant of the Hongkong No. 1 V. A. D. St. John Ambulance state:—
The second lecture on first aid will be given by Dr. Johnston, P.M.O. at the Helena May Institute on Thursday next, at 3.15 p.m. Classes will be held at Mrs. Tisdall's house every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. All members of the V.A.D. are invited to attend.

Loyal India.

Sir Dorabji Tata has placed £10,000 at the disposal of the Government for a squadron of seaplanes for the defence of Bombay and the coast. Messrs. Tata, of Bombay, have subscribed £740,000 to the Indian War Loan.

Nivelle's Simplicity.

The only time Nivelle shows pride is when he exhibits a portrait of Pere Joffre, given to him, with a dedication, after the battle of Douaumont:

"I did not know that he was to be Commander-in-Chief, only that all France thrilled with his name, which time will ever associate with Douaumont. At once you felt the dynamic quality under his agreeable manner and knew that General Nivelle did things swiftly and quietly. Some day, I suppose, a plaque will be put up on the door of that small house (his headquarters) with its narrow hall and plain hat rack, and the sitting room turned into a dining room," saying that General Nivelle lived here during the Battle of Verdun."

(General Mangin, whose exploits in the battle were of direct consequence for victory, is attractively drawn. "Five stripes on his arm for wounds, all won in colonial work, sun-browned, smart, with a strong shunting chin and an eye that said "Attack!"

Humour is not lacking, the humour of Irishmen, of the tanks—even the ironical humour of a situation in which the Prussian Guard at Comblimaison, captured by factory lads of the New Army, fondly believed (unfashionably) that they were being faced by our own guards! But to-day crack regiments take their places with newly-formed units in the common line, and there is no distinction. Guards' officers, however, cannot forget to fiddle even in face of death; and a Colonel, that ilk blew his hunting horn in the charge.

"Finally," we like to hear of his heart out every night in the human wonder of all he saw, in burning sentences that came crowding to his pen, point, which raved on until he was exhausted, though he always revived at dinner to undertake any conversation off behalf of a better future for the whole human race."

THE ROOKY.

(By Patrick McGill: Author of "The Great Push" etc.)

That the youth's name was Dick Hirst has nothing to do with the story. That he was a youth of nineteen, newly out with the latest draft, will explain why Corporal McManus saw fit to take the youth's education in hand. The first lesson was given in the attic of a much shelled house up near the firing line. This was how it happened.

The men, a section of seven, were sitting on the floor cleaning their rifles by the light of a candle. The newly-out was standing under the roof looking out at the near firing-line and its evening lights through a chink in the tiles.

At this moment somebody lifted the latch and the door of the attic was pushed inward. A dark form showed in the doorway, then made its way into the circle of light, bearing a number of cups of coffee on a board. It was a stiff, angular woman dressed poorly in hard-worn clothes. She placed the coffee on the floor, and Hirst could see her unquiet hands had been worn by many a long day's work. Her wrinkled skin was stretched taut over high cheek bones and queer little brown cracks showed round her thin lips.

"Bong soir, Mawmy," said Corporal McManus as he looked at the woman. "Ah! mon petite soldat; mes enfants," said the woman. "Bon soldat Anglaise!" She brushed back her hair with a lean hand, lifted a cup of coffee and handed it to the Corporal. He caught the cup, drank a sup, then muttered "Tray bong, Mawmy, tray bong."

As he spoke the woman reached forward, caught him round the neck and kissed him. Then she kissed all the others in turn. They endured these tokens of affection with stoical calm. If they were in England and not in France—but anyhow the women treated them as children. The rooky who watched the performance drew nearer the wall and trusted that he would not be seen. Those kissed by a woman whom he did not know, or by any woman in the presence of his comrades! To his absurd bashfulness the thought was tragic. He crouched against the wall. But Madame Leblanc saw him.

"Mon bon petite soldat," she said and put her arm round his shoulder. He took a step backwards. "Where the devil are ye going, ye rooky?" shouted McManus. "Let the woman kiss you." Hirst, newly out, obeyed the Corporal and received his kiss. "Why didn't you let her kiss you at once?" McManus asked the youth angrily when the woman made her exit. "You should feel honoured when that woman wanted to press her lips against yours. Man! she's an angel."

"But I didn't know," said the rooky. "Course ye didn't know," said McManus. "It's not to be expected that ye would know, being newly out here. Some day maybe ye'll know about half as much as we old avants know. But there are things that ye'll never know. I'll never come yer way to be shrapnelled and not have a trinch helmet to cap the shrapnel, or to be gassed and not have a respirator to save yer lungs. Ye're a boy that has some book learning if I can judge be yer conversation. Well, when yer go back to England again and meet yer awell friends, tell them that the greatest honour ever bestowed on ye was a kiss given to ye by a poor old ragged half-crazed Frenchwoman be the name of Mawmy Layblong. As I've said afore, ye should go down on yer knees afore ivery Frenchwoman that ye meet. That's if ye're not in full marching order."

"But what did Mawmy Layblong do?" asked the rooky. "What did she do?" said the Irishman. "What! Well, I'll tell ye for yer better education, seein' that ye're new to the company. It happened a good long while the war was at its height."

Members and subscribers of the Hongkong Club will no doubt be gratified at the receipt of the following telegram in reply to the message from the Chairman sent on Empire Day to His Majesty the King. The underlined telegram was kindly forwarded to the Club by His Excellency the Governor.

From Secretary of State, To Governor.
Please convey to Holyoak Chairman Hongkong Club expression of appreciation with which the King has received his telegram on the occasion of Empire Day.

EMPIRE DAY.

The King Acknowledges Hongkong Club Message.

Members and subscribers of the Hongkong Club will no doubt be gratified at the receipt of the following telegram in reply to the message from the Chairman sent on Empire Day to His Majesty the King. The underlined telegram was kindly forwarded to the Club by His Excellency the Governor.

From Secretary of State, To Governor.

Please convey to Holyoak Chairman Hongkong Club expression of appreciation with which the King has received his telegram on the occasion of Empire Day.

LONG.

time since and we wor a raw regiment thin and most av us as innocent and as awkward as Spring lambs that has neither sense in their heads or their feet. We wor comin' through the village by broad day-light being on our way to the trenches. Even in them days the village was knocked about a bit; now—

"And it was our first journey up to the firin' line, so when the intiny began to scatter shrapnel over our heads we didn't know what to do. But we kept on marchin', all of us, barrin' them that was fallin' down, and the stretcher-bearers stopped with them. That was in the days when we hardly knew our way about here, and when the road to victory was not as plain a one as it is now."

"Suddint the order came back from the front to fall out and git into the shelter av the houses. We did fall out; them that hadn't fallen down. They wor lyin' there clawin' at the cobbles and the devil's own shrapnel peltin' away at them. The Commandin' Officer said tuss that was tryin' to help our mates 'get into shelter, you min! There are too many of ye out in the open,' he says. "And be the same token iveryone of us was doin' our best to take in the wounded and gettin' cut up wholesale."

"Twas thin that Mawmy Layblong appeared with a barrow, her sleeves turned up and her boots clatterin' on the cobbles. Out into the middle of the street she goes, lifts a man in her arms and him bleedin', for she was as strong as a horse then, and wheels him into her own doorway. Thin out she goes for another, and the shrapnel was hittin' the shaf of the barrow."

"Say the Commandin' Officer to her, 'Get inside'; but sorra the bit of heed she took of him. 'Be this time a party of us got on the work and began to carry the wounded in and in a wee while the job was done. Then we had a look round for Mawmy Layblong who had disappeared, and we found her where? Down in the cellar by her house givin' the breast to her little baby girl."

"Them are the reasons that makes us esteem the woman," said the Irishman. "Poor crathur! she has her own troubles as well as two childer. She got hit with a litter of shell on the head afterwards, and she's now what she is, a wee bit cracked. She has two childer, as I've said, and it's up to us to see that they never know want. It's not much that the poor woman can make be sellin' dawfee at a penny a bowl. She won't take any charity money from us, so whenever we're goin' up to the trenches we make a point of havin' a lot of things on that we cannot carry in our packs, such as bread and butter and cheese and bully beef. And rimember, me bhoys, that if yer's ever in this village and have a parcel from home, a good part of the contents are; be the right of decency, the property of Mawmy Layblong."

"And keep in mind what I'm after tellin' ye, me boy," said McManus. "Ye've had a great honour bestowed on yer to-night, so thry and live up to it. Take an example from Mawmy Layblong and atter her from us, and was day ye'll be a glorious soldier wid no ind o' decorations and ribbons."

When the war was at its height."

FISHMONGER'S CLAIM.

Statute of Limitations Pleaded.

At the Summary Court this morning before the Paines Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), a claim was brought by Cheong Fook, trading as the Tim Shing firm, of 6, San Sai Street, Tai Ping San, fishmonger, against a junk-master named Chan Yau, owner of junk 61, for \$187.99, being the balance of payments made by him to the defendant for the supply of fish, which the defendant had failed to deliver.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. R. Heywood for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner explained that that plaintiff was a middle man and bought fish from junk people and sold it to shops and the market stall-holders. It was customary for men of his class to make payments to the junk people for fish to be supplied, because the junk people wanted considerable advances before they would supply fish, especially towards the end of the year; otherwise they would not undertake to supply it. Plaintiff had dealt with defendant for about ten years, and the money now claimed was paid about three years ago. Books had been supplied showing the amount of money paid for which fish had not been delivered, and the amount now claimed was the balance owing.

The defence was based on the Statute of Limitations, it being contended that the debt was more than three years old, and had never been acknowledged. Judgment was given for plaintiff, with costs.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG.

To be Married to Lady Irene Denison.

Society is keenly interested in the engagement announced recently of Captain His Highness Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Lady Irene Frances Adas Denison, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Londesborough.

Prince Alexander Albert, who is in his 31st year, is the eldest son of Princess Henry of Battenberg, one of Queen Victoria's daughters, whose younger son, Prince Maurice, was killed in the early days of the war. His regiment is the Grenadier Guards, and he has been in service during the present war in Egypt and in France. Lady Irene Denison is the only daughter of a family which has frequently entertained royalty and until a few months ago, she was Lady-in-Waiting to the late Duchess of Connaught, with whose daughter in law, Princess Arthur of Connaught, she is on terms of intimacy.

Lady Irene Denison, who is 27 years of age, is not unknown to the music loving public. She composed the music of a song, "In some good hour," which achieved considerable popularity last year, and she made her debut as a composer with a march, "A Cavalry Ride," which was performed for the first time at the Spa, Scarborough.

Late Queen's College Boy.

The Yellow Dragon, the organ of Queen's College, referring to the late Corporal Cyril Hance, 19th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force, killed in action in France on February 28 last, has the following:—
"Cyril Hance entered Q. C. in Class 4A on September 11th, 1890 at the age of 11, and left in 1893 when in Class L. His father for many years was British Consul-General in Canton where he died some years ago. Cyril went to Australia, and at the beginning of the war volunteered for the front. His younger brother, Julian, also an O. C. C., is now the representative of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire in Swatow. To him, to his sister in England, and to his uncle, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, formerly of our staff, we send our sincerest sympathy."

